AUTOMATION IN DEVOPS: WHY & HOW TO AUTOMATE DEVOPS PRACTICES

With the rapid growth of technology sector software, development teams are under constant pressure to meet the increased customer expectations for business applications. These expectations usually involve:

- Improving performance
- Extending functionality
- Providing guaranteed availability and uptime

The traditional software development process has changed with the advent of cloud-based applications. The current paradigm is to consider developing the software as an ongoing service, rather than simply creating software for a specific requirement provided by a customer. Software development has changed from a monolithic structure to an agile structure, where developers consistently improve the software to meet the evolving customer requirements.

Software development companies have responded to this new approach by embracing modern Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC) methodologies such as Agile, Scrum, and Kanban, to deliver product features, improvement, and bug fixes.

DevOps and automation are two key components that help organizations streamline the development process. This results in two significant changes:

- Increasing cross-department/inter-team collaboration
- Automating manual and repetitive tasks in the development process

The combination of DevOps with automation leads to a more efficient SDLC.

(This article is part of our DevOps Guide. Use the right-hand menu to navigate.)

What is DevOps automation?

DevOps automation is the practice of automating repetitive and manual DevOps tasks to be carried out without any human interaction. Automation can be applied throughout the DevOps lifecycle, spanning:

- Design and development
- Software deployment and release
- Monitoring

The goal of DevOps automation is to streamline the DevOps lifecycle by reducing manual workload. This automation results in several key improvements:

- Eliminates the need for large teams
- Drastically reduces human errors
- Increases team productivity
- Creates a fast-moving DevOps lifecycle

Automation relies primarily on software tools and presetting configurations to automate necessary processes and tasks.

Automation enables standardization

We already know how a monolithic SDLC approach will be unable to provide the flexibility and responsiveness you need to tackle the requirements of:

- Varying customer needs
- Evolving technological landscape
- Market trends
- Compliance requirements
- Internal business goals

Certainly, each constraint comes with its own technical and business dependencies.

To address these challenges, DevOps teams must adopt standardized workflows, processes, technologies, protocols, and metrics. All these tools support an environment that:

- Minimizes duplications
- Provides proper guidelines
- Reduces risks

Using standardized practices also enhances the potential for automating other manual processes—moving from automation to orchestration. So, we can say that:

Standardization is a key component of successfully and accurately capturing the automation scope and implementing a proper automation strategy for DevOps.

Adaptability vs standardization

While standardization is preferable in many cases, it should not stand in the way of adaptability, especially when it comes to tooling.

DevOps is consistently evolving, and every organization will have different workflows, strategies, and implementations. Standardizing tools without any adaptability will cause conflicts with evolving technologies and practices in the industry.

The concept of automation in DevOps—encompassing standardization—also applies to the governance models. Any standardization should be flexible enough to easily adapt to:

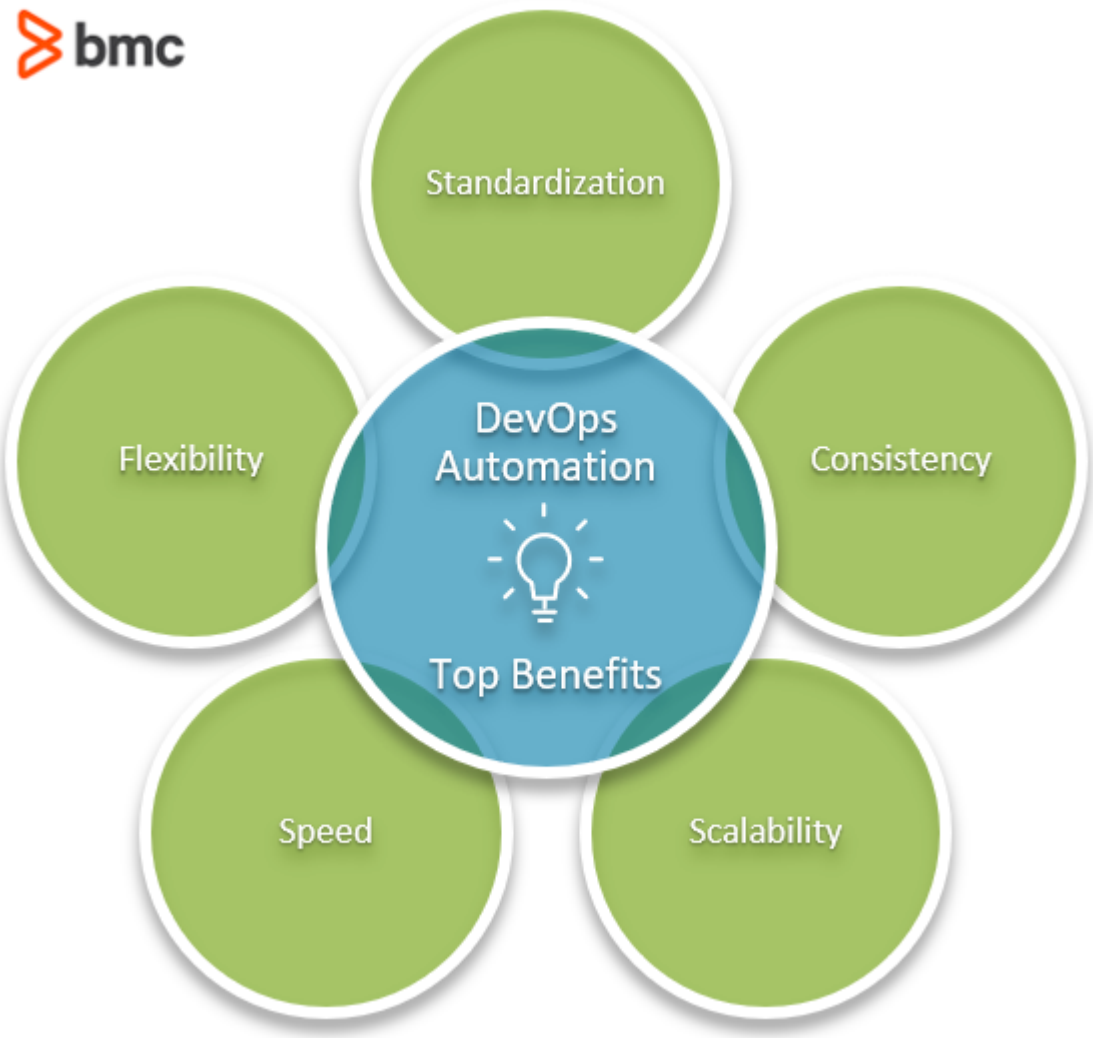
- New requirements
- Technological improvements

This can be done by providing a mechanism to facilitate the adoption of new technologies that streamline the technologies utilized in the DevOps process.

For instance, a standardized library of tools requested by any team member for development, testing, deployment, or monitoring purposes must be created and vetted by the organization. When a new tool is required in the DevOps pipeline, a proper workflow should be in place to quickly vet the tool or technology and add it to the standard library.

Automation is not just about automating tasks and processes. In the wider DevOps landscape, automation helps to:

- Eliminate performance bottlenecks
- Minimize communication gaps between the development, operations, and quality assurance teams
- Introduce mechanisms that facilitate agility through standardized processes



More benefits of Automation in DevOps

The benefits of automation are not limited to performance improvements. Here's a look at additional benefits:

Consistency

Automation is very helpful in identifying errors and behavioral issues in software applications.

In any highly automated process or task, the end result is always consistent and predictable. Thanks to its underlying static software configuration and the lack of human interaction, you've essentially eliminated user errors.

Scalability

Automated processes are much easier to scale than manual processes. Scale automation processes simply by creating additional processes to meet the increased requirements.

In a manual environment, any scaling is severely constrained by the availability of team members.

However, in an automated environment, scaling is only constrained by the availability of underlying software and hardware, which is not an issue in cloud-based environments where resources are automatically scaled depending on the workload. A great example of this is Automatic Scale In/Out

and Up/Down functions.

Speed

One of the most important factors in DevOps is that the ability to go through the lifecycle stages quickly has a significant effect on the deliverability of the project.

An automated process will be executed regardless of the time or availability of team members to manually trigger the task, allowing us to go through each process without any delays. Additionally, it's almost always faster when a process is automated with a standard template compared to running it manually.

Flexibility

Automation allows us to be flexible in terms of both the scope and functionality of the automated process.

Most of the time, the only constraint of the functionality and scope is the configuration of the automation process, which can be changed easily to meet the requirements. It is more flexible than training a team member to adapt to the changes in the process.

What DevOps processes should be automated?

The simple answer: almost everything that can be automated.

However, in practice, which processes to automation depends on external factors such as:

- Organizational needs
- Technological feasibility

A good DevOps team will be able to choose the processes that should be automated in their DevOps lifecycle. Here are some common processes that are ideal for automation.

Continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD)

According to the core concepts and tools governing agile software development, CI/CD is the main component that needs to be automated in any organization. Automation can cover all aspects of this:

- Code commits
- Builds
- Deploying packaged applications in relevant testing/production environments

(See the many benefits of deployment automation.)

Infrastructure management

Managing infrastructure such as networks and servers requires a considerable investment of time from the initial setup, configuration, and maintenance.

Automate infrastructure management by creating software-defined-infrastructure which will

manage infrastructure with minimal or no human interactions.

Software testing

This is the best place to apply automation across the board. Utilizing test automation tools like selenium and puppeteer is easier than ever to automate tests of any kind. This can include:

- Simple unit tests
- UI tests
- Smokes tests
- User interaction tests

(Learn more about testing automation.)

Monitoring

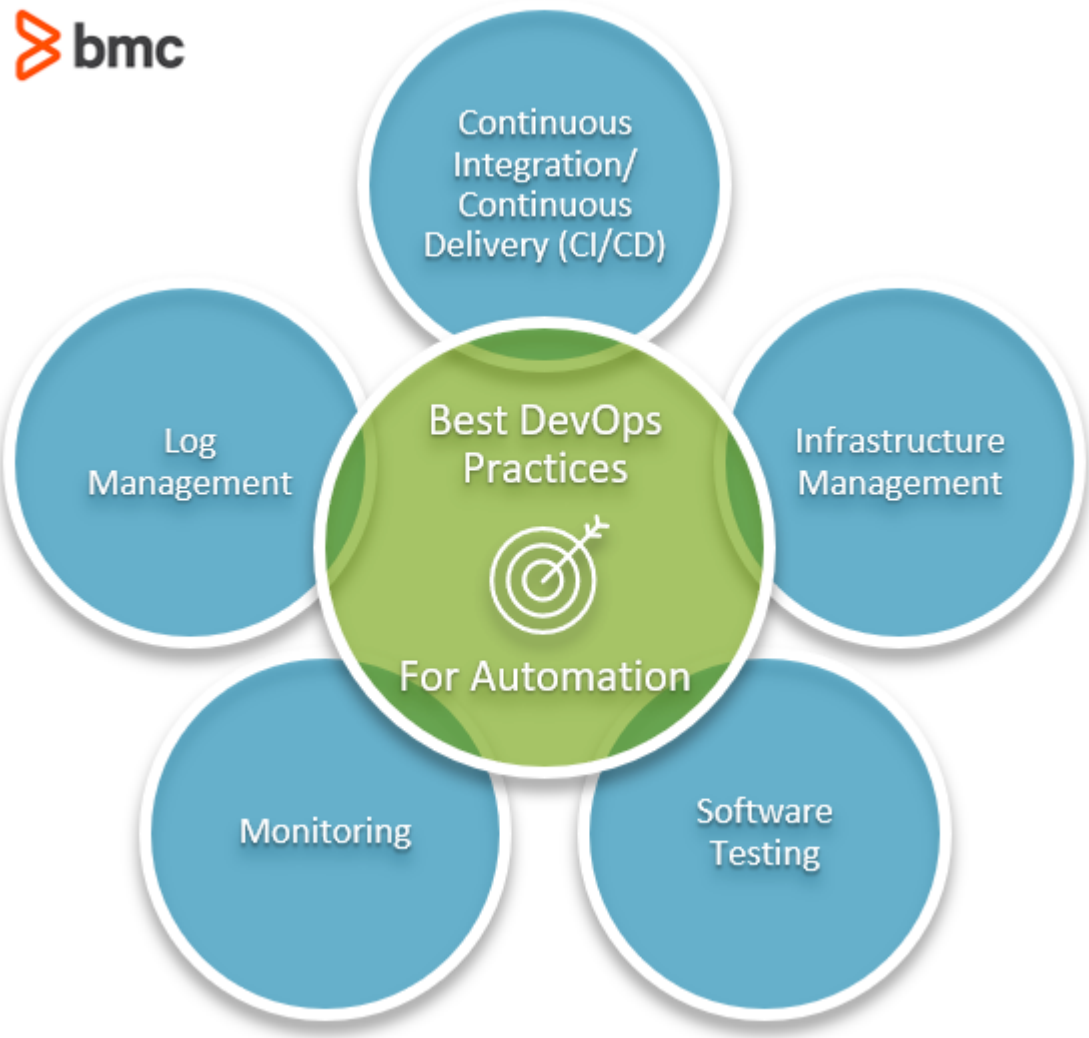
Rapid changes means it is nearly impossible to keep track components and changes. Automation helps by enabling the DevOps team to create automated monitoring rules and generate alerts to keep track of:

- Infrastructure availability
- Performance
- Security issues
- Etc.

Log management

Logs are paramount in identifying issues in an application. An application might generate a large number of logs.

Through automation and the aggregation and analysis of these logs using log management tools, you'll be able to easily pinpoint issues in software.



Examples of automation in DevOps

Let's go through a few real-world examples of automation in DevOps

- Using Infrastructure-as-Code tools such as AWS CloudFormation and Terraform to create software environments using predefined templates that deploy packaged applications instantaneously.
- Building a Jenkins pipeline to automate the build process of a software application or to carry out automated testing.
- Configuring services like Snort and Suricata to monitor the network and act as both an automatic intrusion detection and prevention mechanism.
- Utilizing automation frameworks to simulate user interactions to test the user experience in the testing phase.
- Creating an Elastic stack containing Elasticsearch, Kibana, Beats, and Logstash to automatically monitor the application and logs while visualizing the information and providing alerts.

Software for DevOps automation

When it comes to automation, plenty of software options are available. Both open-source and licensed tools support end-to-end automation of a DevOps pipeline. Among them, CI/CD tools are the most common type of tools.

Puppet and Chef are solid cross-platform configuration management tools. These tools deal with infrastructure management, automating the configuration, deployment, and management of infrastructure.

Jenkins, TeamCity, and Bamboo are CI/CD software that automates tasks starting from development pipeline to deployment.

Beyond those, specialized software and tools focus on a single function that is a crucial part of the DevOps pipeline, for example:

- Containerized applications: Docker, Kubernetes
- Infrastructure provisioning: Ansible, Terraform, Vagrant
- Source code management: Git, CVS, Subversion
- Infrastructure/application Monitoring: Nagios, QuerySurge, OverOps
- Security monitoring: Snort, Splunk, Suricata
- Log management: Splunk, Datadog, SolarWinds Log Analyzer

You can combine all these tools to create a comprehensive automated DevOps lifecycle.

Another growing trend is migrating the DevOps and automation tasks to cloud platforms leveraging the power of cloud platforms. The two market leaders AWS and Azure both offer a complete set of DevOps services that cover all the aspects of the DevOps lifecycle.

- Amazon Web Services: AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodeDeploy & AWS CodeStar
- Microsoft Azure: Azure Pipelines, Azure Repos, Azure Test Plans, Azure Artifacts & Azure Boards

Automation support DevOps

Automation is not all about replacing human interactions. Instead, think of automation as a tool to facilitate a more efficient workflow in the DevOps lifecycle.

Automation must be targeted towards tasks and processes that would gain a significant improvement in performance or efficiency. Otherwise, you'll waste automation on a mundane task, leading to diminished returns compared to resources allocated to automate the task.

On the other hand, automation combined with a good DevOps workflow will lead to higher quality software with frequent releases without making any negative impact on the organization or the end-users.

Related reading

- BMC DevOps Blog
- Testing in DevOps: Introduction & Best Practices, part of our DevOps Guide
- Deploying vs Releasing Software: What's The Difference?
- State of DevOps in 2021: A Report Roundup
- DevOps Culture & How To Successfully Achieve DevOps